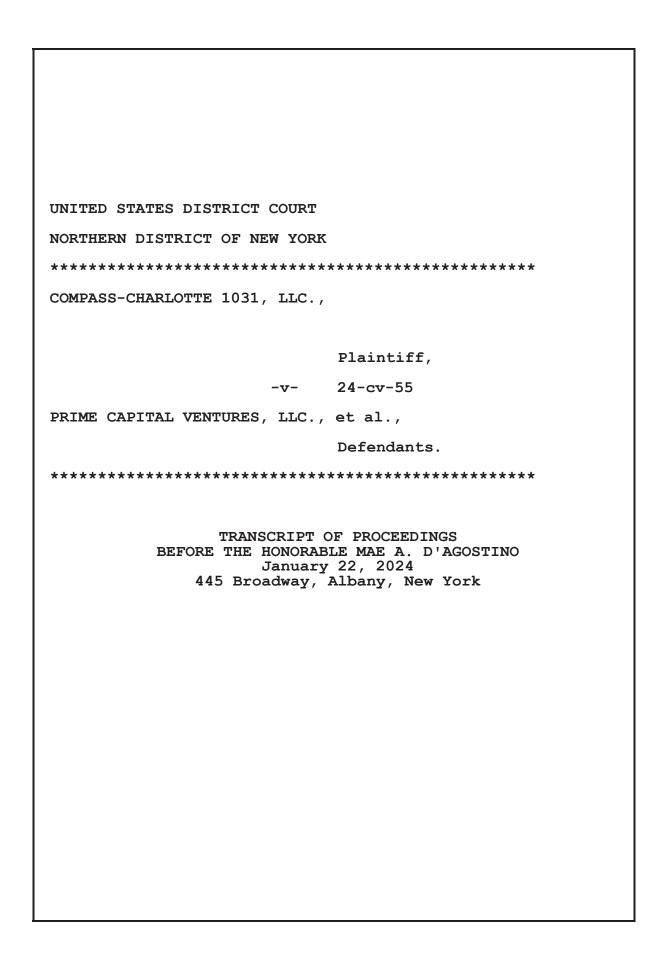
EXHIBIT H



APPEARANCES

FOR THE PLAINTIFF:

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30 South Pearl Street
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FOR THE DEFENDANT:

HOGAN LOVELLS US, LLP BY: Pieter H.B. Van Tol, III, Esq. 390 Madison Avenue New York, New York 10017

RECEIVER:

LEMERY, GREISLER, LLC. BY: Paul A. Levine, Esq. 677 Broadway Albany, New York 12207

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-COMPASS-CHARLOTTE 1031 v PRIME CAPITAL VENTURE - 24-cv-55-
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               COURT CLERK:
                             Today is Monday, January 22nd,
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     2024, the time is 9:10 a.m. The case is
 3
     Compass-Charlotte 1031, LLC versus Prime Capital
    Venture, LLC, et al., case number 24-cv-55. We are here
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 5
     today for an order to show cause hearing.
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               May we have appearances for the record,
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    please.
8
                            Good morning, your Honor,
               MR. FENLON:
     Christopher Fenlon, Hinkley Allen & Snyder, on behalf of
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10
    plaintiff.
11
               THE COURT: Good morning.
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               MR. TUXBURY: Good morning, Jim Tuxbury,
13
    Hinkley Allen on behalf of plaintiff.
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               THE COURT: Good morning.
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               MR. ESSER: Good morning, your Honor. Will
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    Esser, Parker Poe, on behalf of the plaintiff.
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               THE COURT: Good morning.
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               MR. VAN TOL: Good morning, your Honor, Pieter
19
    Van Tol from Hogan Lovells, on behalf of Defendant Prime
20
    Capital Ventures.
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               THE COURT: Good morning to you.
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               MR. LEVINE: Good morning, your Honor. Paul
23
    Levine; I'm the receiver.
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               THE COURT: Okay. Good morning. Well,
25
    gentlemen, I thought I was going to be sitting by the
                 Lisa L. Tennyson, CSR, RMR, FCRR
                UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT - NDNY
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fireplace watching football this weekend but I wasn't.

I was reviewing all of the papers and I have some
questions that you can answer just from where you're
sitting before I delve into other issues.

The first question that I have is -- I suppose that I will ask defense counsel -- is: Can you tell me the relationship between all of these Berone entities such as Berone Capital Fund, Berone Capital Partners, Berone -- I will do it this way. Berone Capital Fund, LP, Berone Capital Partners, LLC, Berone Capital, LLC, Berone Capital Equity Fund, 405 Motorsports, f/k/a Berone Capital Equity Partners, LLC.

Do you know what the exact relationship is with Prime Capital Ventures? Because it appears that there's a very significant issue about what the relationship is. So what's your take on it?

MR. VAN TOL: My take, your Honor, is that Prime Capital Ventures mostly dealt with or at least all I've seen is Berone Capital Fund, LP. I don't know what those other entities are. Most of the documents just say Berone without any differentiation. And my understanding of the relationship is my client was introduced to Berone sometime in 2022, entered into a joint venture agreement with Berone, was then dealing with a -- what I will call an intermediary or middle

- person called Reign, which then was supposed to
 introduce and facilitate the relationship between Prime
 and Berone. So the money would go through Reign to
 Berone.
 - So to answer Your Honor's question as briefly as I can, they are the hedge fund to which Prime Capital would send funds as part of the transaction with borrowers.
 - THE COURT: And you're aware, are you not, that Berone Capital Fund, LP, is taking the position that they never had a joint venture agreement with your client? Correct?
- MR. VAN TOL: I'm keenly aware of that,
 your Honor.

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- THE COURT: Okay. Have a seat. As a matter of fact, as I ask these questions, you don't have to stand up. I'm looking for clarity.
 - Mr. Fenlon, do you contest the fact that

 Compass-Charlotte and at least Prime Capital Ventures

 have a binding arbitration agreement?
- MR. FENLON: Your Honor, my partner,

 Mr. Tuxbury, is here to address the legal arguments with

 respect to the arbitration.
- 24 THE COURT: Okay. Same question for 25 Mr. Tuxbury. Do you deny or contest that there is a

binding arbitration agreement between Compass-Charlotte
and Prime Capital Ventures or whatever we want to -Prime Capital Venture, LLC?

MR. TUXBURY: No, we don't dispute that.

There is an arbitration agreement in the letter of credit agreement itself.

THE COURT: So, ultimately, regardless of what decisions I make on some of the matters that have been brought before me, you believe this case will go to arbitration?

MR. TUXBURY: That's a different question, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. TUXBURY: That's -- historically, Prime has not been asserting any arbitration demand and of course arbitration is waivable. What we believe we have filed here is a necessity for a provisional remedy --

THE COURT: That, I understand.

MR. TUXBURY: -- in aid of arbitration. With receiver in place, the determination of the adjudication of claims vis-a-vis Compass and Prime will be within the purview of the receiver. Whether there will be an arbitration or not, that's for a decision down the road. If the entity representing Prime and presumably Prime search that arbitration clause for the litigation of the

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merits of this dispute, then I would agree, yes, there's an arbitration agreement. The substantive merits of the underlying contract dispute would go there if that was asserted by Prime.

I'm just making a point that it's a waivable claim, even though it's -- according to litigator dispute notwithstanding an arbitration agreement, so I put --

THE COURT: Having read their papers, I'm pretty confident that they will be asserting that they -- there should be an arbitration. You have read the papers too, correct?

MR. TUXBURY: Of course, your Honor. I was making the point that the receiver -- part of the receiver's jurisdiction is assertion of claims on behalf of Prime in -- in this fiduciary duties to the Court to oversee the account information and the -- the receiver then would have control over that determination going forward on that issue.

THE COURT: Right. At this moment, I'm not even dealing with the receiver issue. I'm just dealing with the fact that it appears that there's a binding arbitration clause, and if at some point Prime Capital Ventures wants to invoke that clause, they may.

MR. TUXBURY: I agree, your Honor.

1 THE COURT: Okay. Will Berone defendants be a 2 part of that arbitration, in your view? 3 MR. TUXBURY: I -- I -- I think it depends on the Berone parties, your Honor. They're not signatories 4 5 to the agreement. We have allegations against them. 6 While arbitration agreements are futures of contract 7 between the parties, you can bring non-signatories into arbitration but it's difficult to bring a defendant 8 9 non-signatory into an arbitration. 10 So I would -- if they were to object to the 11 application of arbitration over the dispute 12 between Compass and Berone, to be honest, I haven't 13 looked at that issue, your Honor, sufficiently but I know from my experience that's an open question as 14 15 whether they could be dragged into arbitration. 16 THE COURT: What's your view, Mr. Van Tol, as 17 to whether if there is an arbitration Berone defendants 18 will be a part of that? 19 MR. VAN TOL: I have a similar view, 20 your Honor. It's clear they're not in the agreement. 21 They claim that they have never seen the agreement so it 22 could be an uphill battle to join them in the 23 arbitration. 24 THE COURT: As I understand it, Berone

Lisa L. Tennyson, CSR, RMR, FCRR UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT - NDNY

defendants did not participate in the involuntary

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bankruptcy proceeding. Is that correct, Mr. Fenlon?

MR. FENLON: That's correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: Why was the involuntary bankruptcy proceeding dismissed? Has it been dismissed, by the way?

MR. FENLON: Your Honor, I did not represent any of the creditors, so I'm going to defer to my co-counsel.

THE COURT: Has it been dismissed?

MR. ESSER: The answer to that, your Honor, is yes, although the bankruptcy court has retained jurisdiction over several issues. So if I could give a little bit of detail to the Court on that.

The issue quickly became -- the voluntary bankruptcy was filed on December 19th, interim trustee put in place on December 21st. The Court wanted the interim trustee to immediately work with Prime to discover what assets it had and whether it had the ability to repay these various ICA deposits.

What ended up happening was that Prime made it clear, contended that the vast majority of the ICA deposits were being held in an account at RBC in the name of Berone Capital. The bankruptcy judge went ahead and ordered Berone Capital to show up, to provide information about that account. Berone did not show up.

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The Court entered contempt against them, they still did not show up, and the Court expressed great concern that a party who is allegedly holding the majority of the funds was not before it.

So based upon that, the petitioning creditors filed a motion to dismiss so that they could then proceed in a forum where they could bring all parties.

THE COURT: Okay. The bankruptcy trustee in the involuntary bankruptcy proceeding that had been pending, am I correct that he issued a statement or an opinion to the bankruptcy court that he could not find the 50-plus million dollars that were supposedly being held by Berone?

MR. ESSER: Yes, that's correct, your Honor.

What -- there was a -- a -- basically a bank account

statement which was provided by Prime to the bankruptcy

interim trustee which purported to say that there was an

account held at RBC Capital Markets in the name of

Berone Capital Fund, LP, which was allegedly held for

the benefit of Prime Capital Ventures and listed some

\$52 million on it.

Looking at the form which was provided, there were some red flags about whether it was legitimate or not. It said it was page 1 of 1, so there was no transactions details behind it. It wasn't issued at the

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end of the month. There was some formatting things that were very weird. I don't have the exact number but we attached that as an exhibit to the complaint.

The interim trustee ultimately ended up talking with RBC and came back and informed the Court and all the parties that RBC had -- had communicated to him that that reported account statement was a fraud, that it was not one that they prepared or came from them, that they had looked at that what is referred to as RBC Partnership account and that there was not anywhere near \$52 million in there.

We have received the records from them through subpoena and there was more like \$2 million in there.

So we still, as we sit here today, have a situation of 50 million-something unaccounted for, not tracked.

THE COURT: Okay. Now, Mr. Van Tol, I've read various motion papers over the last 72 hours or so that indicate that the statements by your client that the Royal Canadian Bank was holding 50-plus million dollars that Berone had -- Berone was holding \$52 million for the benefit of Prime. I've read statements from the bankruptcy trustee that the money has seemed to vanished.

I've read documents that say that the Royal Canadian Bank does not have anywhere near \$52 million in

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its account. I've read statements that -- Prime statement that Berone was in a joint venture with them is not accurate. In fact, Berone defendants have gone so far as to say that they have never seen such an agreement and that they have an opinion that the agreement was electronically forged.

There are individuals, including the plaintiff in this case, and the plaintiff that your law firm is representing in Florida that would like to get access to some or all of this \$52 million and you don't want me --you didn't want me to appoint a receiver and you don't want me to keep a receiver in place.

Is that a fair summary on my part?

MR. VAN TOL: Except for the last part, your Honor. We have no objection to a receiver staying in place as to Berone. We completely agree with the plaintiff's efforts to get discovery from the Berone. We have not objected at all.

THE COURT: Why should I not want a receiver in place for your client?

MR. VAN TOL: Several reasons, your Honor.

Let me start with the most practical, which is it is

literally killing the business of Prime Capital. Since

December 19th, when there was a wrongful involuntary

proceeding brought, Prime Capital's business has ground

to a halt. It loses money every day even though there are people who want to close their transactions with Prime. That's the practical reason.

THE COURT: Could I just stop you for a minute.

MR. VAN TOL: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: If indeed your client is supposed to have access to \$52 million, wouldn't that solve the problem, paying back Compass-Charlotte the money that they paid in and paying your law firm's client in Florida the millions that they paid in? I mean, why shouldn't I have extreme concern about Prime Capital Ventures?

MR. VAN TOL: Because there's no evidence, your Honor, that Prime Capital Ventures took -- let's use Compass as an example. There is no evidence that Prime Capital Ventures took Compass's money and sent it anywhere other than to Berone. It went to Berone accounts, it went to a Martin Carrow (phonetic), who is associated with Berone. That's -- that money is with Berone.

What happened, your Honor, is when a borrower says I want to do the transaction when I get my money back, Prime Capital turns to Berone and says we have a deal that's not happening. Send the money back. We

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have to unwind the transactions that that money is being used for. We get it from Berone. That's why, your Honor, there's not 15.9 million to give back to Compass. That would be something that Prime would love to get Compass off our back, of course. But the issue is that money, because that's how the deals work, went to Berone.

And as to the other statements, your Honor, in our sur-reply, we show that Berone was defrauding us. Those statements that we have been getting since December 2022 looked like the ones from December 26th with some differences. But each one said that this is money being held for Prime Capital. That turns out to be a lie, and we found out about the lie when the records came in. I found out from my client on Saturday night. They compared what Compass has been able to find compared to what Berone gave us. They are two different documents, your Honor. Complete forgeries.

THE COURT: Is there any defense attorney who would like to respond to that?

MR. ESSER: I would very much like to respond to that, your Honor. What if I had -- if I may have the Court's indulgence, I brought a -- four documents for all the records that I highlighted a couple of portions that I think would be helpful, if I may hand them up.

THE COURT: Yes. Please give them to my courtroom deputy, Ms. Norton.

MR. ESSER: Your Honor, may I stand at the podium for this?

THE COURT: Yes, you may.

MR. ESSER: So, your Honor, this goes back to the bankruptcy, and to give Your Honor some context, when the Court appointed the interim trustee on December 21st in the bankruptcy, one of the things that the Court orally did was to require Prime to provide evidence of where Compass's deposit was. \$16 million. So that was a requirement from the Court on December 21st.

In response to that, Prime's counsel at the time, Cullin, filed this letter with the bankruptcy Court, and you'll note on page 2 the statement which Prime made to the Court at that time.

Prime Capital has advised us what all of the ICA deposits who are listed on Schedule I attached are being held in Prime Capital's accounts, and if you then turn to the last page of that letter, it specifically has a schedule of ICA deposits and included on that schedule is Compass's deposit.

If you then, your Honor, turn the page, the next day, they -- Cullen and Dykman provided to our firm in response to the judge's order even more clarity,

which was this next statement, which -- in which they indicated that Compass's deposit was held at RBC.

Then, your Honor, Mr. Roglieri, the principal and founder of Prime, showed up in the bankruptcy court. This was his testimony to the Court and to the trustee when asked about their business model for Prime and how they treated and used ICA deposits. So I will just read the section here, your Honor.

My question -- this is the interim trustee asking on the Court. My question is those monies that are provided by those borrowers were entered into those transactions with Prime Capital Ventures and Prime Capital Ventures received those funds. Are those funds then deposited into Berone Capital? Is that where they go? Mr. Roglieri, the ICA funds? Correct.

Mr. Roglieri, that is correct.

Then in response down a little further, the trustee again asks, okay. We will look at this number that is provided under Prime Capital Ventures from Berone Capital. Is that the credit line, that \$50 million, or is that actual monies that were put into Berone Capital from Prime Capital Ventures?

Mr. Roglieri, monies that were put into Berone Capital from Prime.

Your Honor, all of those documents are public

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record, part of the complaint. What we then attached was the last one, is the document which was filed under seal and it is the Citi Bank account for Prime, which is where the ICA deposit for Compass was sent. And now if Mr. Roglieri was telling the truth, which was that when they received ICA deposits, they would send those ICA deposits along to Berone, and Berone would work some magic where it got a multiple on that and then offered a line of credit back to the borrowers.

So if all of that were true what Mr. Roglieri was saying, what we would see is some evidence that Compass-Charlotte's deposit went into an account at Prime and ended up being sent to Berone Capital.

That is not what the records show. What we have is -- the last document is the bank account statement from Citi Bank, and if you look at page 4 of that document, what you see is you see that the ICA deposit from Compass-Charlotte was wired into the account on April the 27th. At the time when it was wired into the account, you can see there was a negative balance of \$6.5 million in that account caused by, among other things, a purchase on that same day of a million dollars to RM Auctions, a company of selling luxury cars.

There is no evidence whatsoever -- and I have

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gone through all of the bank account records -- if Prime contends that Berone Capital has 50-something million dollars of ICA deposits, it would be very simple for Prime to show here are our records. Here are the wires which show that we sent 50-something million dollars over to Berone. Your Honor, those records don't exist.

We have gone to the various banks, we have gotten all of the records that we can relating to Prime Capital Venture's accounts. We have tracked over and over ICA deposits coming into those accounts, and rather than being sent to Berone, they are used to pay back other people who are claiming their ICA deposits back. They are being used to buy watches, they are being used to buy cars. They are used -- things of that nature.

When we received the RBC statements, which conclusively demonstrated that Berone did not have \$52 million in that account, both the receiver, that's Mr. Levine and I, immediately went to back to Mr. Van Tol and said, Mr. Van Tol, here are the RBC statements. They show Berone doesn't have \$52 million in it. If your client in fact gave \$52 million to Berone, please give us the bank account statements. Show us the track —the funds going to Berone so that we can team together and go after Berone to locate these monies.

If Berone has been lying to your client, then

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clearly it's in the advantage of all the parties here to chase after them. There has been radio silence, and the reason for that is because none of the bank account statements show any money going to Berone after that initial \$20 million which took place in November of 2022, and for which Prime sued Reign Capital in February of 2023 and that case was before the Court here.

So there is no evidence of any transfer of funds to Berone from at least March or April of 2023 to the present date. If such exists, we have asked for it, haven't been provided. So at this point in time, it looks to us, from looking at the bank accounts records, that Mr. Roglieri has simply spent that money and used it to repay old people's money with new, which of course is a classic definition of Ponzi scheme. So that's what the records show, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

MR. VAN TOL: May I respond just briefly, your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes, of course.

MR. VAN TOL: Very simple explanation. I hate to say anything in this case is simple but as of April and May of 2023, Prime Capital had an account with Berone that held \$20 million. That \$20 million helped secure the 15.9 sent in by Compass and the evidence of

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that is Exhibit 9 to my declaration submitted over the weekend with a sur-reply.

Now, we have found out since -- in the past few days that that statement from -- that is RBC -- let me back up. I messed it up. Exhibit 6 is what my client received from Berone showing 20 million.

Exhibit 9 is actually how much money was in there as of

March 2023 and it was nowhere close to \$20 million.

So the short answer is the 15 million was already there, being held and secured for anyone who had a deal with Prime. What Prime didn't know is Berone was then transferring the money elsewhere, according to what we know.

MR. ESSER: The \$20 million which came into that account was an ICA deposit from Onward Holdings, who did not receive their money back and has sued Prime in federal court in Utah. So that \$20 million has nothing whatsoever to do with Compass. It was Onward Holding's money and regardless of that, if you simply read the complaint which Prime filed in federal -- in this Court, Prime alleged that that money was lost and absconded by Reign International.

THE COURT: It was what?

MR. ESSER: They say it was absconded with by the defendant, Reign International, who they sued. So,

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at the same time -- I think what Mr. Van Tol is trying to argue is that at the same time his client is suing a third party saying this \$15 million has gone and disappeared and been lost, oh, but Berone has given us an account statement which shows 20 million so we can rely upon that.

Those two are entirely contradictory, and moreover, it -- the whole point which we are making, your Honor, is Mr. Roglieri very clearly testified to the bankruptcy court that the actual ICA deposit monies, when they came in were sent to Berone, not some -- not something else. It wasn't secured by some other money that already existed there.

The bankruptcy court ordered him to tell us -to tell us specifically where is our deposit? Where is
our \$16 million and what he represented to the Court,
what's included in the filings was -- he represented
that our 16 million, not some -- not somebody else's,
not something that secured ours, our 16 million was at
RBC. That was false and untrue and the money was spent
otherwise.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. VAN TOL: May I -- I promise this is brief.

THE COURT: Listen, I'm not trying to stop

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anybody from talking. There is issue upon issue here and I'm looking for clarity, which is why I'm not handling this in a traditional motion way. May it please the Court? I move for for the following three reasons. So go ahead.

MR. VAN TOL: As I said, I will be brief.

This is a fundamental disagreement that will be resolved in the arbitration. The question is under the credit agreement when the money comes in, according to Compass that money has to sit in an account. That's it. It can't go anywhere else. We say that can't be the case. This money is being used to obtain a loan from elsewhere and you knew that coming into it. So --

THE COURT: Why did your client tell the bankruptcy court that it immediately goes to Berone?

MR. VAN TOL: It does. It does, your Honor. But money is fungible. Berone -- we contacted Berone and say, hey, Reign doesn't have the money. They say that's Reign, that's not us. We have your money. We have \$20 million. Here's an account statement to prove it. So the debate that we're having with Compass and Compass in good faith has an argument that we should hold that money. Our argument is that's antithetical to the way this deal works. We don't have to hold the money. We have to be able to pay back the money to you

when you asked for it. That's what the 20 million was securing, your Honor.

THE COURT: Yes, Mr. Levine.

MR. LEVINE: Judge, the parties have said many other things I was going to present to the Court. It's astounding to me that Prime Venture Capital,
Mr. Roglieri, would rely upon a two-person shop for this hedge fund to take control over \$52 million. I mean, if nothing else, and that they don't know where that money is, they didn't monitor the situation, to me that shows gross mismanagement of their business and other people's monies.

THE COURT: Let me briefly turn to a different topic that is of significant concern to me.

Mr. Van Tol, your law firm is representing a client Camshaft in Florida that has its own lawsuit against Prime. They're looking to clawback millions of dollars that they contend are due them. So you've got your law firm representing Camshaft in Florida trying to, as I said, get money from Prime and here you are and your law firm in the Northern District of New York representing Prime.

On its face, it seems totally unacceptable.

You say in your papers, oh, not to worry, Judge, we have
the consent of our clients to do this. It doesn't take

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a complicated legal argument to understand how troubling this is to the Court.

When you received consent from Camshaft, did you tell them that at the time you were just simply representing Prime in an involuntary bankruptcy? Is that what you told them? Or somebody told them? I don't know if it was you or somebody from your law firm.

MR. VAN TOL: It wasn't me, your Honor, but my understanding was we -- because only the bankruptcy was going on, that's all we could represent to them. But we represented to them that we would come back to them if it got to be a bigger issue.

THE COURT: It's gotten bigger.

MR. VAN TOL: And Camshaft has no problem with that, your Honor. We will get you written evidence of that. They have completely, knowingly consented to the representation as did Prime.

THE COURT: Do you have written proof of that?

MR. VAN TOL: We are obtaining written proof
as Mr. Esser requested; we will get that for him. But
the understanding from the very beginning is we are in
for Prime Capital. Camshaft has no problem with it
because, your Honor, they don't believe that either an
involuntary bankruptcy or receivership helps them at
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THE COURT: I have to -- you know, Mr. Van Tol, I believe in clients being able to have the attorneys of their choice but this is absolutely very, very concerning, and you say Camshaft doesn't think it's a good idea for there to be a receiver. I'm not privy to what exact conversations that you have had with Camshaft, but I was a trial lawyer for a long time and the conversation should be along the lines of, Camshaft, we are in the Northern District of New York doing the best we can to prevent that receiver be appointed to keep monies status quo pending a possible arbitration, money that could possibly be used to satisfy the case that you have against Prime. I mean, this can't be wink, wink, wink, don't worry because Prime Capital Ventures, LLC, is different from Prime Ventures something else. I mean, I'm not --I am not attempting to impugn your integrity or the integrity of the law firm. However, on its face, this appears very, very irregular. MR. VAN TOL: May I explain the background, your Honor? THE COURT: Please do. MR. VAN TOL Tol: There are other borrowers who are in the position of Camshaft who sued Prime Capital, one, and were paid a judgment because the

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monies were available to pay the judgment. When there is an involuntary bankruptcy or a receivership, nothing goes anywhere.

So I can't speak to Camshaft's motivation but it makes perfect sense from a litigation point of view to have someone like Prime open, doing business with access to capital. They -- even Compass cited to you several cases, trust, financial. They were paid. Other people were paid. When they sued, they recovered on their judgment. So it is not irrational for a client to say I'd rather have something to go after than to have frozen assets.

THE COURT: Well, from the record before me, there's nothing to go after. That's the problem.

MR. VAN TOL: At the time no one knew that, your Honor, that's the problem. This was discovered as -- again, Saturday night. Before then, when -- when Camshaft waived its -- any conflict, it believed, as Compass did, that there was money to be had. The idea that the money isn't there is something that has been established through this litigation. There were allegations of that, it was not known. Emphasize it was was not known until last week when the bank records came in.

THE COURT: This is quite a hornet's nest

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and as a trial lawyer, I can't imagine why your law firm would want to do this at this point in time, represent Camshaft in Florida, trying to recover money and represent the company that they're trying to recover the money from here.

MR. VAN TOL: Your Honor, that's why we insisted on full disclosure to the clients. That's why we insisted on a waiver and we obtained the waiver because at bottom, the interests align in the sense that Camshaft wants Prime to be open for business. Prime wants to be open for business. Those two interests are perfectly aligned, your Honor.

THE COURT: I don't think they are and I can't agree with you, and if I were in your shoes, my level of discomfort could not possibly be higher as a litigator.

The questions that are before me at this point in time include whether it was appropriate for me to appoint a receiver, whether the receiver should stay in place, whether I should allow for further discovery pending a potential arbitration, issues regarding a potential conflict between Mr. Van Tol's law firm representing Camshaft in Florida, which is trying to recover money from Prime and at the same time representing the interests of Prime.

I will note for the record that there has been

-COMPASS-CHARLOTTE 1031 v PRIME CAPITAL VENTURE - 24-cv-55no appearance as of this morning from anyone 1 2 representing any of the Berone defendants. 3 Have plaintiff's counsel had any contact 4 whatsoever with any counsel for Berone? 5 MR. FENLON: No. No, your Honor. I don't 6 believe the receiver has either but he can speak to 7 that. 8 Your Honor, I spoke to Jeremiah --MR. LEVINE: 9 THE COURT: Bequesse. 10 MR. LEVINE: Beguesse on Thursday, I believe. 11 I strongly recommended that he get counsel. 12 THE COURT: Okay. But you haven't spoken to 13 any counsel? And in response to his --14 MR. LEVINE: No. 15 the email's attached to my report in my response to 16 that, you know, I again recommended, among other things, 17 that he get counsel. THE COURT: Mr. Van Tol, have you had any 18 19 contact with any counsel for any Berone companies? 20 MR. VAN TOL: None, your Honor. I would note 21

MR. VAN TOL: None, your Honor. I would note for the record that apparently the receiver and Counsel for Compass have had communications with Berone without me being aware of those communications, so after the fact. I would hope that's an oversight and it wouldn't continue. I should be in all such conversations.

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1 MR. LEVINE: Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. LEVINE: In my role as receiver, I respectfully disagree with that. I need to talk to whoever I need to talk to when I need to talk to them. So I'm not -- I don't understand where that's coming from. Not a party here.

THE COURT: I know.

MR. VAN TOL: To be clear, your Honor, I wasn't referring to what Mr. Levine does. I'm referring to the fact that Mr. Esser was on the communications and I wasn't. Mr. Levine is free to do as he sees fit.

MR. FENLON: Your Honor, if I may. I'm not aware of any obligations on behalf of a party to litigation to include all parties with communications with a single other entity. Berone is not represented by counsel. Of course if they were, we would have their counsel in communications. There's no objection to include counsel.

THE COURT: I have to agree. I mean, if they are represented, absolutely.

MR. ESSER: Your Honor, if I may just add one point to that. The first communication I think of any point in time was to the receiver on Thursday, and the receiver ended up copying me I believe on a response to

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them, basically asking about the details have you ever seen this joint venture agreement, to which they responded no. And then I sent an email, copied to them and said, well, have you ever had seen this RBC account statement which was apparently put over. That was the extent of the communication I believe that Mr. Van Tol is not on.

THE COURT: Okay. Does plaintiff need time to make a -- let me say this. From plaintiff's counsel, I pretty much received a letter arguing that Mr. Van Tol has a conflict. It wasn't a formal motion. Do you intend to make a formal motion?

MR. ESSER: Your Honor, some of --

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MR. ESSER: The answer is some of that will end up depending upon what the Court ends up doing today. If the receiver is put in place permanently, then we have the belief and the receiver steps in as a new management for the company, has control of all his assets, makes decisions about which counsel are hired then as well. Of course then it would be up to the receiver whether or not he wanted to keep on retaining Hogan or not, whether he thought there was any claim to be made for return of fees from them, et cetera.

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So to the extent the Court grants relief

-COMPASS-CHARLOTTE 1031 v PRIME CAPITAL VENTURE - 24-cv-55-1 requested and keeps the permanent receiver, then 2 Mr. Levine can make that decision. I -- my assumption 3 sitting here is that he will choose not to continue to 4 allow them to represent Prime. THE COURT: You think that if I continue with 5 6 the receiver in place, he's going to make the decision 7 who is representing Prime? 8 MR. ESSER: Yes. 9 THE COURT: You don't think that's the Court's decision? 10 11 MR. ESSER: Well, I believe that the receiver, 12 if he is appointed in the capacity as new management for 13 the company, then would make that decision on a going-forward basis of who he would use going forward. 14 15 THE COURT: Yeah, probably not. MR. ESSER: Okay. 16 17 THE COURT: Mr. Van Tol? 18 MR. VAN TOL: Nothing, your Honor. Thank you. 19 THE COURT: Okay. In any case, do you intend 20 to make a formal motion? 21 MR. FENLON: Your Honor, to the extent that 22 Hogan continues to represent Prime, yes, plaintiff will 23 make a motion to disqualify them. 24 THE COURT: All right. And, Mr. Van Tol, you

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will need time to respond?

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1 MR. VAN TOL: Yes, your Honor, please. THE COURT: Are there any -- is there any 2 3 other briefing on any issue that the plaintiff feels is necessary before I make a decision on whether the 4 5 receiver should be made permanent at this time? MR. FENLON: No, your Honor. We think the 6 7 Court has a complete record upon which to make a determination on that issue and that's the sole issue 8 9 that we believe is currently before the Court for 10 determination today. 11 THE COURT: Do you need any more time to brief, Mr. Van Tol? 12 13 MR. VAN TOL: No, your Honor. While we're here, I did want to make two more points of 14 15 receivership, but as to written submissions, no. 16 THE COURT: Go ahead on the receivership. 17 Two points, your Honor, and they MR. VAN TOL: 18 relate to cases I can cite to you. The first is case 19 law is clear that where you are a party seeking legal 20 remedies in a lawsuit, you can't use a receivership 21 process to secure those monies so that they are later to 22 collect. And that case is Zyppah case -- Z-Y-P-P-A-H --23 Southern District. Also the JDG Mortgage case, both of 24 them said if you are in a case even if you're alleging 25 fraud, if you want damages, you can't get a

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receivership, and Compass has been upfront, your Honor. They say you want a receiver because we want to make sure the money is there to collect. That theory secondly also violates the Owens case out of the Southern District which cites Supreme Court precedent Grupo Mexicano.

In *Grupo Mexicano*, there is an attempt to get an injunction to secure a future money judgment. It's exactly what going on here, your Honor. That is not the use of a receivership. Your Honor is well familiar with receiverships. They come up a lot in property situations where a company says I want a receivership to secure this hotel because I'm going to foreclose on it, and that's an important third point, which is the Star City Case that is cited -- sorry -- Star Texas Case cited to you for the fact that there can be provisional remedy during an arbitration.

That arbitration clause, your Honor, specifically said you can appoint a receiver. That's not uncommon when there's a bank trying to foreclose. Our arbitration clause does not say that. It says in aid of arbitration, in other words, force people to arbitrate. It's a very broad waiver of any court proceedings. It doesn't work -- it doesn't fit together, your Honor. Receiverships are not for

litigation cases that are headed to arbitration where you're seeking damages.

THE COURT: Well, in aid of arbitration, don't you think that what the plaintiffs are trying -- the plaintiff is trying to do in terms of figure out where the money is, what money is available would aid an arbitrator? I mean, when you go to arbitration, it's all about money.

MR. VAN TOL: That's the problem, your Honor.

You can't use a receiver to secure money damages.

That's not the use of a receiver.

THE COURT: I don't think they are trying to secure the money damages. I think they're trying to sort out what if any money is even in contention, and as far as arbitrators go, when they are trying to arbitrate a case, yes, they listen to the substantive claims to try to decide whether there is liable but then if they find liability, they are obviously trying to figure out a number.

I know you make a significant distinction in your papers about this. That you don't dispute that there can be provisional remedies. What you're saying, the provisional remedy that the plaintiff is looking for is not an aid of the arbitration.

MR. VAN TOL: That's correct, your Honor.

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It's an -- it's an aid of securing money so that it can collect on it. And I understand their theory. The problem with it is it's against Supreme Court precedent, it's against other cases. It's against the use of receivership.

If they want to go to the arbitration and ask the arbitrator for a receiver, they should do so. I will object then but that's the proper forum to do it.

It's not here -- respectfully, your Honor, your hands are tied here when it comes --

THE COURT: I'm not sure they are. I'm not sure they are. But go ahead.

MR. VAN TOL: Just for simple reason and, again, not suggesting any -- that the Court is thinking about doing anything that isn't, you know -- let me back up. Let me just say it again.

It is the fact that the Supreme Court and other courts have said if you are suing for money damages, which Compass is, and you are saying you want them to secure the money, which Compass is, you can't do that. Compass is putting on the hat saying, well, we represent all other creditors, we want to collect all money for that. They are one plaintiff, your Honor, one plaintiff with a \$15.9 million claim that needs to be arbitrated. And that's it, your Honor. The case law

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does not permit you to do what Compass is asking you to do.

THE COURT: Okay. Hold on, Mr. Levine.

MR. TUXBURY: Certainly, your Honor. This

Court clearly has the authority to issue a -- a -
appoint a receiver here. In fact, the Second Circuit

addresses similar claim in the General Mills case where

it was a challenge to the Court jurisdiction issue,

preliminary injunction in aid of arbitration. It's an

argument without merit and in board -- in the Second

Circuit, it noted that if provisional remedies such as

preliminary injunctions or in our case receivership,

weren't available to maintain the status quo, which is

what we're -- what we ask for first page of our motion

is we need to identify where the accounts are.

We have heard representations today where the accounts are, we have received the accounts, we have heard from the receiver. Nobody knows where the accounts are. Otherwise, an arbitration becomes a hollow formality. And on top of that, I would add it's not clear that an arbitrator in New York has the authority to put an end to receivership as Your Honor clearly does.

My brother cites a Southern District case, Stone, for that proposition. But in that case, the

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arbitrator appointed a receiver after the arbitration order was issued. It was more of a collection agent who was put in place to oversee the collection of revenues from a theater production.

The Court there even said not clear whether the first instance they could do this. So it truly is asking this Court to send this matter to arbitration, to an individual or entity that probably doesn't have the authority to issue the receivership while the Second Circuit has made abundantly clear you do, and in fact the parties' agreement makes it clear. 13.8 -- specifically the parties carved out that any party can go to a court for provisional remedies.

And on top of that, lest there be any doubt, the parties agree to the application of the JAMS rules which similarly provide for the parties to go to a court to seek provisional remedies receivership. Black's Law Dictionary, Second Circuit authority is a provisional remedy.

THE COURT: I read the JAMS language that says that there can be provisional remedies but, Mr. Van Tol is making a distinction saying that your -- your request that I appoint a permanent receiver goes more to issues about finding money that can potentially satisfy your client should your client be successful in arbitration.

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So he is making a little bit of a distinction saying that yes, the arbitration agreement is under JAMS says that you can move for provisional remedies, but he's saying it has to be in support of or in furtherance of the arbitration, and that's where the distinction lies.

MR. TUXBURY: The receivership would -- would aid in furtherance of arbitration because it would maintain the status question. You look at the elements of the factors for receivership here. There are all met. We have fraud, we have irreparable harm. We have a risk that the money will be dissipated.

We -- you heard from my colleague outlining what happened to Compass's money as we can see the accounts with the expenditures on RM Auction and the like. So we are not seeking to attach the specific money damages. We're claiming here. We are asking for appointment of receiver because that's the only way to ensure that any arbitration is not a hollow formality, that we need to identify what money is actually available, where it is.

As my brother said moments ago, they believe they sent it all on their own. There's no evidence of that. Now they say they don't know where the money is. So a receivership here is undoubtedly an aid of arbitration because without it, there's nothing to

arbitrate because it's all gone away. So I think we have -- this Court, I would call it, clearly has the authority to exercise discretion and it's a -- it's an exercise of discretion when we look at the factors.

I think they're clearly met here.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. VAN TOL: Your Honor?

THE COURT: Mr. Van Tol.

MR. VAN TOL: Big distinction between a preliminary injunction, maintaining status quo and a receivership. A receivership is a very broad remedy which entails taking over of a company. Compass did not seek an injunction saying there's a piece of property there, your Honor, stop it from going anywhere. That is not what they sought.

The cases they cite are completely different from what they're really trying to do which is they're asking you to make sure that there's enough money for them to collective at the end of the day. While I understand their motivation, your Honor, it's simply -- it's simply against Supreme Court precedent.

MR. LEVINE: Thank you, Judge. Just a couple points. I would think that Prime Capital needs to be here, wants to be here because they're pointing the finger at Berone. It seems like they need to make a

cross claim against Berone. So one way -- one way or the other, they -- they should want to be in this court that's where Berone is.

THE COURT: Well, Berone is not here, just for the record.

MR. LEVINE: I understand but they -- they have been -- they're a defendant, they are a named party. They may not be defending but they're here. The other points are, Judge, I mean, it -- there are other victims here. This is not strictly a two-party dispute.

THE COURT: Well, it is for me a two-party dispute.

MR. LEVINE: I understand.

THE COURT: It's Compass versus Prime Capital Venture, LLC, for me.

MR. LEVINE: I understand that, Judge, but if I -- if I remain in place and if I'm able to recover monies, I think there will be a big question of what we do with those monies and that's -- that's where the -- the -- the inquiry may get broader. There's also a question of what -- what monies a receiver, if I can remain in place, can recover from parties that are -- that are from -- the individuals and/or entities that are not parties to this case presently.

So it's really a much broader situation than I

think is -- is apparent just on its face. That's my point, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. TUXBURY: If I could just address -there's a distinction somehow in provisional remedy, a
preliminary injunction and a receivership. The question
here for the Court is that provisional remedies. If
there was some account out there with \$15 million, let's
say, a preliminary injunction by Compass would be the
appropriate provisional remedy in aid of arbitration.
We don't have that here.

What we have here is -- we don't know where the money is. No one knows where the money is. There's evidence that it's fraud. So a proper provisional remedy in this case, as in other cases, Cypher (phonetic) case, for example, that we cite is the appointment of a receiver here. So we are talking about the toolkit available to the Court, not to identifying the \$15 million but here as to simply aid the arbitration by maintaining the status quo.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. VAN TOL: Your Honor, on the fraud point, your Honor, it's become apparent to us, and I agree with the Mr. Levine to the extent that we likely have cross claims against Berone. The focus should should be on

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Berone. Berone lied to Prime Capital. They are the fraudster here, your Honor. If you want to put any company into receivership, it's Berone.

Prime Capital has been cooperating with anyone who wants to go after Berone. We did not object to any subpoenas going to Berone. It was a vastly illuminating to us that we had been lied to. So what they're essentially asking for is a receivership against a company that on this record before Your Honor is a victim of another party who isn't even here today.

THE COURT: There are allegations that your principal allegations lied at a bankruptcy hearing.

I've read the first report from the receiver, I know you have too, which indicates that your client couldn't produce any records at the time of the meeting, that he didn't know where records were, that somebody living in his home in Virginia might have the records.

MR. VAN TOL: Your Honor, I was at that meeting and I have to correct at least part of that statement. Mr. Levine asked Mr. Roglieri if he had access to the underlying files for each deal. He said they are kept by Miss Humphrey and she lives in Virginia Beach. If I want to get those records, I email her, she sends them to me. It's not that Mr. Roglieri can't go on his own computer system; he can. He's the -- he's

the head of the company, your Honor. He has 25 people working for him.

THE COURT: At the bankruptcy, did he indicate that somebody was his accountant and then that accountant was contacted and said I've never done any work for Prime?

7 MR. VAN TOL: I can explain that as well, 8 your Honor.

THE COURT: Please do.

MR. VAN TOL: Mr. Sardone is the accountant for all of the Prime entities. He had not heard of Prime Capital Ventures because Prime Capital Ventures had not yet filed a tax return. Prime Capital Ventures came into being in late 2022, started business in '23. It has not yet filed a tax return. Mr. Sardone then spoke to Mr. Roglieri, who then told Mr. Sardona what Prime Capital is, he called the trustee and said I'm happy to work with you on that account, I hadn't heard for that reason.

They are confecting what they call a lie, your Honor, when it is Mr. Roglieri saying he thought his accountant knew about it, his accountant didn't because it's a new entity.

It's as simple as that. That's not a fraud allegation that holds up. None of the allegations --

look at the allegations in the complaint. They have alleged that Berone and Prime Capital together run Prime Ventures, LLC. That's not true, it's a sole member, that's wrong.

They have alleged that we lied about the \$52 million being in a bank account. That's not the case. We were defrauded by someone else.

They've alleged that we don't have an accountant. Also not in the case, your Honor. These are the flimsiest of fraud allegations and the key is they're allegations. This is not the clear and convincing evidence that you need to appoint a receiver.

MR. ESSER: Just one -- just one point, your Honor.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. ESSER: That was to -- Mr. Van Tol, I'm sure, unintentionally misspoke. The record is 100 percent clear that the entity was formed in 2021. It was issuing press releases in early 2022. So as Mr. Levine properly said in his report, they never filed any tax returns for 2022, and they are well past any extension deadline for that. And obviously, as Mr. Van Tol has now said, they didn't even have an accountant. They can't produce financial statements.

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The most simple, basic stuff. As receiver

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said, they have given him nothing. The Court has ordered them -- the bankruptcy court previously had ordered them to provide records, which they failed to do to the interim trustee. Your Honor ordered them to provide records like financial statements and other things to the trustee; they have failed to do that.

So that point about the tax returns is 100 percent incorrect. They were formed in 2021.

MR. VAN TOL: I'm sorry to correct Counsel again, and I do accept that Prime was formed in 2021, didn't start doing the joint venture until '22, the business was in '23.

THE COURT: The joint venture that Berone says doesn't visit.

MR. VAN TOL: Berone who has defrauded, your Honor.

THE COURT: You know, I certainly, sitting here listening to the issues in this case, can't figure out who committed a fraud upon whom but there are very, very concerning aspects of this matter.

MR. VAN TOL: Your Honor, if you read our sur-reply, you will see you can put the two exhibits side by side; they're not the same. And we have the emails where Prime -- excuse me -- where Berone sent statements to us that say 20 million and now we find out

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they are two or three. But to one last point about what Mr. Esser said, it is not the case that there was a failure to cooperate with the interim trustee. We have submitted the declaration of Miss Humphrey who goes through the documents that we gave to the trustee. We offered to meet with the trustee; he didn't take us up on that offer. Not blaming him. It was the holidays.

However, it is not the case that there was a lack of cooperation. Plaintiffs haven't gotten everything they wanted because plaintiffs always want everything. We are in litigation. They haven't served any document requests on Prime Capital, they haven't done anything that you would expect except, to their credit, two third-party subpoenas where we're looking at the periphery. But as to Prime, there's been no document requests from plaintiff to give us the records.

The receiver has asked us for, we're working on them. We are doing that in good faith.

THE COURT: Okay. I think that I understand the positions of both sides. I have actually read every word of the voluminous papers that have been submitted. I will give plaintiff a brief period of time to submit a formal motion on the issue of Mr. Van Tol's law firm representing both entities, the one in Florida and this case, and I will get a decision out on the issue

-COMPASS-CHARLOTTE 1031 v PRIME CAPITAL VENTURE - 24-cv-55-1 regarding whether the receiver will be permanent or 2 temporary as soon as is practicable. 3 The receiver will stay in place pending that written decision that I will file. 4 5 MR. VAN TOL: Would you like to set a briefing 6 schedule for that? I don't think we have one yet. 7 THE COURT: Yes, I -- we can do that but from 8 what I'm hearing, there are -- I haven't heard that 9 there's any significant opposition to the fact that 10 there is a binding arbitration clause. So I would just 11 ask you to speak amongst yourselves to determine whether 12 or not such a motion is really necessary because no 13 matter what I decide, you can still be marching toward your arbitration, and I am not hearing anything from the 14 15 other side that is saying, oh, no, this case is not 16 going to be arbitrated. 17 So talk and confer before you feel that you 18 need to make a motion on arbitration. 19 MR. VAN TOL: Thank you, your Honor. We will. 20 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. Court stands 21 adjourned. 22 MR. VAN TOL: Thank you, your Honor. 23 (Proceeding concluded.) 24 25

CERTIFICATION

I, Lisa L. Tennyson, RMR, CSR, CRR, Federal
Official Realtime Court Reporter, in and for the United
States District Court for the Northern District of New
York, do hereby certify that pursuant to Section 753,
Title 28, United States Code, that the foregoing is a
true and correct transcript of the stenographically
reported proceedings held in the above-entitled matter
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/s/ Lisa L. Tennyson

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